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House.

It isn't a good day when a thousand

war claims are not poured into the House

at Washington, now apparently run by

ex-confederates.

The month of September is now half

gone, and the financial statement of the

city for the year ending Aug. 31 has not

been given to the public.

It is only by a great stretch of cour-

tesy that the weary welter of words

which the silver Senators are now in-

flicting on the country can be called a

debate.

Is any one desirous to understand the

difference between the two parties in

Indianapolis, let him compare the two

tickets for councilmen at large. They

tell the story.

It may occur to the men in Wash-

ington who are talking against time, in

favor of unlimited silver, that they are

really prejudicing the people against

the white metal.

Those who have a desire to put the

affairs of Indianapolis upon a higher

level cannot justify themselves in re-

fusing to vote for the Republican

ticket for councilmen at large.

The coming October and this city is

a fit time and place to start a series of

Republican victories which will culmi-

nate in victory in 1896 and a tariff policy

in favor of home industries rather than

foreign.

"Let the tariff alone" is the cry of

thousands of workmen in the textile

industries of Philadelphia to Congress.

"Down with the protective duties" is

the demand of the agents of the foreign

manufacturer. Which will Congress

heed?

This is the first time that men who

are not American citizens have been per-

mitted to appear before the ways and

means committee of an American Con-

gress and urge a reduction of the duties

which protect American industries and

sustain the American grade of wages.

The Atlanta Constitution, which has

had so much to say about the danger of

negro rule and has so often declared

that Georgia must be ruled by white

men, warmly indorses the appointment

of the colored Democrat Taylor as min-

ister to Bolivia. It goes on to say that

there will be no race distinction in the

capital of the country to which Mr.

Taylor is sent. This is all right, but it

shows that the noisy objection of the

Constitution to the equality of colored

men with whites as citizens in Georgia

is a pretense. It is not the negro, but

the Republican or anti-Democrat it

would deprive of political rights in the

South.

The Hon. Yang Yu, the new minister

from China, has lost no time in making

himself felt in Washington. Anybody

who supposed from his splendid outfit

and great retinue that he came to this

country merely to make a social im-

pression was mistaken. He came on

business, and he lost no time in getting

about it. He had not been in Washing-

ton ten days before he had succeeded in

having the Chinese question made the

main topic of a Cabinet meeting and

of a special meeting of the House com-

mittee on foreign affairs. The result was

the introduction of a bill to suspend the

operation of the Geary law for a year.

One day it was authoritatively an-

nounced that the Geary law would be

enforced, and the next that it would be

suspended for a year. This change of

policy on the part of the administration

was due to the effective efforts of the

Hon. Yang Yu, who has shown himself

a master of the art of diplomacy, as

well as a man of affairs. It is probable

that in dealing with the Chinese ques-

tion hereafter Congress will find there

are two sides to it.

The British House of Lords is charged

by the Liberal party with opposing the

will of the people because it voted

against the House of Commons on the

home-rule question. This it had a per-

fect right to do, and the vote showed

that an overwhelming majority of the

lords were opposed to home rule. If

there is any ground for the charge

against the House of Lords of opposing

the will of the people, what shall be

said of the silver men in the Senate

who are obstructing the action of that

body on the question of repealing the

purchase clause of the Sherman act? The

House, which is the truly representative

branch of Congress, passed the repeal

bill by a much larger majority than the

House of Commons passed the home-

rule bill, and there is no doubt but

the House represented the will of the

people. The lords who voted against

home rule constituted a large majority

of the upper branch of Parliament, but

the silver Senators do not constitute a majority of the Senate. On the contrary, they know they are a minority, and yet they persist in preventing the Senate from voting on a measure which the House has already passed and which the people desire should be passed by the Senate. The obstructionist members of the Senate are far more open to the charge of opposing the will of the people than were the members of the House of Lords who voted against home rule. The latter at least expressed the will of the body to which they belonged; the former represent nothing but their own personal interests.

THE LACK OF PUBLIC SPIRIT IN PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

Before the wave of patriotic fervor which filled the city during the encampment week shall have subsided and the appeals of eloquent men for a higher regard for public duties shall have been forgotten, it would be well to give to both a practical application. In public affairs, in State, county and city, there appears to be an absence of a conscientious sense of public duty and of a high public spirit. A public office seems not to be a public trust, but, as some one has said, "a private snap." The people see the Attorney-general greedily seeking to pocket a part of the school fund as fees. Taxpayers are no longer surprised to learn of defaulting county treasurers who have used the public money as their own. Little indignation is expressed over a conspiracy of county officers to annul a fee and salary law which they dared not attempt before the Legislature. The epidemic of official greed has reached township officials, as numerous corrupt contracts for school supplies bear evidence. The cost of county and municipal government has been rapidly increasing. In this county the salary of the auditor was \$25,000 for the year which ended in August, 1892, against \$16,000 for years earlier. The high compensation of county officials in the larger counties makes such positions prizes for which aspirants expend large sums of money. The man who is treasurer of this county two or four years retires "well fixed." The moth of greed has so consumed public spirit that bank officials connected with school boards conspire to deprive the taxpayers of interest on public money while exacting the highest current rate for temporary loans made to the city. Voters are bribed to support such iniquities by having their taxes remitted just before the election, as was the case in this county last fall.

Such being the condition of public affairs in this city and county, does not the patriotic fervor of the encampment week inspire intelligent people to make war upon the sordidness, the inefficiency and the corruption which prevail in public affairs? Do they not feel that it is as much a duty to keep the public service clean, economical and intelligent as it was in 1861 to take up arms to resist the destruction of the government? Is it not of the utmost importance that the standard of public virtue should be raised, and that the greed and the inefficiency which results from it shall be rebuked? In this city Sullivanism is the synonym for inefficiency, wastefulness and greed. It is not a government for the people, but control for the benefit of the tax-eater. The men who have influence with it are those who can control the most votes as violators of the law. Its 7.30 bonds were defaulted because of the greed of men who control the Mayor and Council. The State laws and the city ordinances are violated because the violators purchase immunity by raising a vote-buying fund for the Mayor. These are facts which none can deny. Let us have a change. Sweep out Sullivanism in the executive departments, Buskirkism out of the places where justice should sit, and Rasmannism out of the Council. It is a patriotic duty.

DRAWING THE COLOR LINE.

Washington dispatches say there is some doubt about the confirmation of Mr. C. H. J. Taylor, of Kansas, who was recently appointed minister to Bolivia. Mr. Taylor is a negro, and while nobody questions his ability or qualification for the position, it is thought his color may bar him. It is said that Bolivians expect a representative from the United States to be one of the dominant race, and that if Mr. Taylor's appointment is not withdrawn the Bolivian government will inform the State Department that he would not be persona grata in Bolivia.

If these rumors are true, they raise some interesting questions. It is a settled principle in diplomacy that any government has a right to inform or intimate to another that a particular person would not be persona grata at its capital, and such intimation is accepted as conclusive against the appointment of the objectionable person. No government can force upon another a distasteful person as representative. But why should the Bolivians object to a colored man as minister from the United States? The suggestion that he does not belong to the dominant race has no weight. There is no dominant race in this country. Race distinctions have been abolished, and the negroes stand on an equal plane of citizenship with the whites. There have been several negro Representatives in Congress and negro Senators, and why not a negro minister abroad? The Hon. Frederick Douglass represented the country very acceptably at Hayti. True, the Haytians are a colored people, but the Bolivians are not very white. If they object to Mr. Taylor on the score of color they will advertise their littleness before the world and make themselves ridiculous.

It is quite possible that the real opposition to the confirmation of Mr. Taylor comes from Democratic Senators, and that the talk about his being distasteful to Bolivia is all a pretense.

THE UNITED STATES CONSUL AT MARIACAIBO.

The United States consul at Mariacaibo writes to the State Department that for some time past large quantities of Venezuelan silver coins have been imported into the country, which have been discovered to be of surreptitious coinage, not authorized by the

government. In other words, though made of silver, they are counterfeit. Under the law of Venezuela the coin of that country may be imported free, and it appears that parties abroad, taking advantage of the low price of silver bullion, have made an immense number of silver coins in exact imitation of those issued by the Venezuelan government, containing an equal amount of pure silver, and have shipped them into Venezuela in great quantities. The consul says:

It is a striking commentary upon the situation that such a speculation is possible, producing, it is said, nearly 40 per cent profit, although it is freely admitted that the surreptitious coins are in all respects equal to those authorized by law. Had they been of less intrinsic value the effect of such heavy importations would have been indeed deplorable, and even as it is we are advised from Caracas, which has always been a dumping ground for money of all nationalities, that Venezuelan silver, since the late developments, is received at only one-half its face value, and it is moreover intimated that it will soon be rejected.

We trust the Journal will not be accused of advising the commission of a felony when it says that precisely the same thing might be done in this country. At the present price of silver bullion there is about 35 cents' worth of pure silver in our dollar. An ingenious counterfeiter could make an exact imitation of the dollar, even putting into it 2 cents' worth more of silver than the government does, and yet make 49 cents on every dollar. Of course, the person who did this would incur the penalties of the law against counterfeiting, but it illustrates the absurdities of the silver situation.

The official Cleveland organ, the New York Times, warmly indorses the plan of David A. Wells for the taxation of liquors and tobacco. The plan, or proposition, leaves the tax on distilled spirits the same as at present, but proposes to increase the revenue derived from fermented liquors from \$32,000,000 to \$64,000,000. The present tax is one-fifth of 1 cent a glass, but Mr. Wells presents evidence to show that beer can be sold on a sure market as low as 1 1/2 cents a glass at a slight profit. The consumption has increased from 62,000,000 gallons in 1863 to 1,071,000,000 gallons during the fiscal year 1893. Mr. Wells proposes to make the tax on beer \$2 on thirty-one gallons, instead of \$1. Mr. Wells shows that the tax imposed upon tobacco by other nations is much larger than in the United States; consequently he sees no reason why it may not be increased from \$22,000,000 to \$60,000,000. By doubling the internal tax on these two articles, Mr. Wells would have an internal revenue from spirits, fermented liquors and tobacco of \$219,000,000, instead of \$159,000,000. If the administration makes the Wells proposition its own and asks Congress to adopt it, it will be likely to hear a loud protest from some of those who gave large sums to promote the election of Mr. Cleveland.

Several free-trade papers are trying to make it appear that the imports of merchandise which comes in competition with that produced in this country have been larger under the McKinley law than before it. The Springfield (Mass.) Republican has selected cotton goods, and declares that "the importation has been heavier under the higher range of duties of the McKinley law than ever before." The fact differs from the statement. During 1883 the value of cotton goods imported was \$88,066,644. The average importation during the eight years ending with the fiscal year 1890 was \$29,842,913, while the average value of the import of cotton goods for the fiscal years 1891 and 1892 was \$20,018,282, which shows that the Republican is wrong. In this connection it is well to show the importation of cotton goods under the period of threatened tariff reduction. During the first seven months of 1893 the value of cotton goods imported was \$21,632,824 and \$18,093,338 during the corresponding period of 1892, an increase of \$3,539,486 during the months in which the importation has prevailed that the days of protection are numbered. That is, the probability of the overthrow of the protective system not only depresses home industry, but quickens foreign competition.

The Chicago platform, on which Mr. Cleveland and the present Democratic Congress were elected, contained the following:

We denounce the Republican legislation known as the Sherman act of 1890 as a cowardly measure, which is becoming a danger to the future, which would make all of its supporters, as well as its author, anxious for its speedy repeal.

Congress was convened for the express purpose of repealing this act, and has been in session since Aug. 7, yet the obnoxious law is still in force. What has become of the Chicago platform?

Mrs. CLEVELAND has asserted her independence, and is supported by the President, who has the army and navy at his back to enforce his decree if it should be deemed necessary. Mrs. Perrine, the mother of Mrs. Cleveland, wanted the privilege of naming the new baby, but the "first lady of the land" insisted that she intended to exercise that right herself, and that the little one should be named Esther. A family conference was held, and the President, by Mrs. Cleveland, to clinch matters, Mr. Cleveland, and once notified his private secretary, and Mr. Thurston lost no time in proclaiming to the world, through the waiting correspondents, that a great national question had been settled. Mrs. Perrine is yet to be heard from. Though severely biblical, Ruth and Esther are pretty names.

PUGILIST CORBETT, who holds temporarily the title of "champion," says the fight between him and Mitchell, which was to have come off at Roby that place had continued unaltered, will now be at the Coney Island Athletic Club. Referring to the report of Governor Matthews' action in abolishing the militia against Roby, Corbett says:

That settles Roby in my belief. I don't think there will ever be another first-class fight in that clubhouse. It's all right to talk about testing the mettle of the courts, but the fact of the militia having once interfered with, in my estimation, the place for all time to come. Fighters won't sign an agreement to meet in a place where it's more than an even chance they will be in the clutches of the law. What is more, reputable men won't go to see a fight in a place that is under the ban of the authorities.

Mr. Corbett seems to know when he is knocked out.

In a lecture, Saturday night, Private McGlyn, who has recently been restored by

the Pope to his clerical office, paid his respects to the opponents of the public school system in the following language:

The mass of Catholics who are fighting the public schools are foreigners, and some have the audacity to say that in one hundred years from now the language of this glorious country will be German or French Canadian. I appeal to all good Catholics to get their church naturalized as soon as possible. Do not say public schools are immoral, get together and stamp out any immorality that exists. It is a brutal calumny to denounce the public school. It is a monstrous, the indecent slandering of the whole American people.

THE repeated statements as to the permanent failure of the natural-gas supply in the Ohio field are refuted by the boring in, a few days ago, of a wonderfully productive well near Findlay. The well flows 40,000,000 cubic feet a day, and is the largest ever drilled in the world. Such strikes as this in a field which was supposed to be exhausted upset all theories in regard to natural gas.

GENERAL HARRISON has been placed at the head of the advisory committee of the Republican College League. A number of men of national reputation are associated with him like Dewey, McKinley and Lodge.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Specific Directions.
The Patient's Wife—And how shall I give him the tea, Doctor?
Doctor Howless—In broken doses, of course.

Waiting for Shrinkage.
Gotsum—I never go to bed right after eating. I don't think it is healthy.

Not in His Line.
Hungry Higgins—Could you help a poor man to get a dinner?

Cholly—Help you to get a dinner! My good man, I am no cook.

Where He Was Stumped.
"You missionaries," said the captious critic, "pay altogether too much attention to getting the heathen to wear white folks' clothes and making them out their hair short, and all that sort of thing."

"Maybe we do," said the good man, meekly.

"You do?" said the other. "Why don't you devote your time to teaching the heathen how to take advantage of their brethren at every chance?"

"Why don't you pay more attention to teaching them not to rob, lie and steal?"

"Well," answered the missionary slowly, "if I talk to them in the way you would have me do, they are sure to ask me if the white men are not in the habit of doing the very things you are condemning me, and I could not lie to them about it. I think it best that these things be not mentioned more than is necessary."

THE INDIANA TRAIN ROBBERY.

INDIANA is coming to the front as a rival of the staked plains. The train robbery industry is thriving.—Memphis Appeal-Avalanche.

THE robbery of a New York express train at Kendallville, Ind., is a terrible reminder of how bold lawlessness can become in communities usually regarded as law-abiding.—Boston Transcript.

PERHAPS the loss of \$300,000 will induce the express companies to do something toward stopping train robbery. That is the only satisfactory reflection prompted by the Indiana hold-up.—St. Louis Dispatch.

It may be doubted whether in the wild west there is a more daring or more villainous train robbery is chronicled than that reported in our news columns this morning.—New York Herald.

WHEN State laws shall have done their best the law of self-protection should impel the railway corporations to devise better safeguards for the protection of the lives and property committed to their care than those now relied upon.—Philadelphia Record.

THE desperate nature of the scheme is not more extraordinary than the skill and success with which it was executed. The large booty secured will naturally tempt other thieves to similar undertakings. The train had better be guarded by a military force.—Boston Journal.

It is very evident that some more effective defense will have to be provided for trains carrying large amounts of money or bullion in the near future. The depredations of these armed bands are becoming simply intolerable. It may yet become necessary to carry express valises on special trains carrying a heavily-armed escort.—Philadelphia Record.

It would hardly seem possible for the gang of twenty men who robbed the express train on the Lake Shore road near Kendallville, Ind., yesterday, to escape. Indiana Ministers of the Gospel.

She owes it to herself to run down and bring this gang of freebooters to book no matter what the cost. Will she do it?

The crime is increasing in frequency, and is so threatening to the public welfare that special steps for the protection of the common carriers and the public will have to be taken. Either the penalties for train robbery and wrecking will have to be made so severe or express trains will have to be run in charge of large military guards, as in Mexico.—Buffalo Commercial.

It is unjust to claim that the railroad men alone ought to protect themselves and their passengers. . . . The general government can assist. Congress passed a law punishing by a fine of \$200 every one who obstructs the passage of a mail train. A much more comprehensive law, making it a penal offense to rob a train carrying the mails, would do much to stamp out this crime, which is becoming increasingly frequent.—Philadelphia Press.

WHY any considerable sum of money is being transported an armed guard on the train would seem to be the only way of protecting it, in these days when dynamite bombs are within the reach of any rascal who has a gun.

Robbers, when caught, should be severely punished. They are all potential murderers, and they deserve to be hanged, the law in the Estinoz family would be a deterrent effect.—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

COLONEL INGERSOLL is rather pleased with the fact that the advertising he gets through the religious newspapers is worth to him \$15,000 a year.

THE Duke of Westminster is said to have expended about \$500,000 in rebuilding Eaton Hall, now one of the palatial private residences in England.

Mrs. JANET CARLYLE HANCKING, the only surviving sister of Thomas Carlyle, has just celebrated her eightieth birthday at her home, Comely Bank farm, Traillgar, Scot.

H. M. CURTIS, who retired recently from the position of postmaster of New Castle, N. H., was the only postmaster the town of New Castle ever had.

LADY FLORENCE DIXIE, who is credited with the intention of starting a new woman's paper in England, is a sister of the Marquis of Queensbury and one of the most versatile women of the day.

WORTH, the man milliner of Paris, keeps a regular force of about fifty persons besides the employees of the dressing department, numbering from two hundred to seven hundred girls, according to the season.

THE report that the publishing business of Harper & Brothers, of New York, had been put upon the market for \$5,000,000 is entirely denied by Mr. T. H. Harper, a member of the firm. It says it is a barefaced fabrication.

EMIL PHILLIPSON, of Chicago, the man who claims to have brought about the attention of the world's fair directors as a building material, now has a plan for preventing the world's fair from being a perfect failure. He would have them made into

picturesque ruins and covered with ivy, to illustrate to posterity the magnificent architectural features of the exhibition.

CHRISTINE NILSSON lives in an elegant house in Madrid. In its internal decoration she has displayed a certain amount of originality for her bedroom.